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**THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION**

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1. Border Troops in the USSR did not have their own logistic system. The general rule was that logistic support to border troops was given by the territorial military districts where border troop units were stationed. A few exceptions to this rule may have occurred because of special local conditions [Par. 2d]; e.g., certain border troop units might have asked for a local alteration in logistics affecting them which would not be in conflict with the basic rule. I am not able to remember any exception to this basic policy, which, of course, does not mean that there were not any.
2. I never served with any administrative headquarters of border troop units, and therefore my information on border troop logistics does not go beyond the information available to any komendatura (battalion) CO, the komendatura having been a tactical (not administrative) border troop unit.

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[REDACTED] logistics of border troops was not taught.

From what [REDACTED] describe the general planning of border troop logistics in the following way:

- a. Border troop detachments, which were the lowest border troop administrative units, prepared annual logistic plans for the coming year, stating types and quantities of supplies needed for all their subordinate units. The preparation of these plans within border detachment headquarters was the responsibility of the Deputy CO for Supplies, sometimes referred to as Deputy for Rear Services (Zamestitel' po snabzheniyu), who had several officers on his staff, each in charge of one of the following groups of supplies:

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- (1) Food and forage (Prodovol'stvenno-furazhnaya sluzhba - PFS)
- (2) Clothing and train equipment (Obozno-veshchevaya sluzhba - OVS)
- (3) Weapons and ammunition (Artilleriysko-tekhnikheskaya sluzhba - ATS)
- (4) Motor transport (Avtomobil'nyy transport - ABT)
- (5) Barracks and furniture (Kvartirno-eksplotatsionnaya chast' - KECh)

Two more groups of supplies, namely, engineer supplies and signal equipment supplies, were the responsibility of:

- (6) Head of Engineering Service (Nachal'nik inzhenernoy sluzhby)
- (7) Head of Third or Signal Section (Nachal'nik tret'yego otdeleniya ili otdeleniya sluzhby svyazi)

These last two supply branches were not subordinate to the Deputy CO for Supplies, but to the Chief of Staff.

- b. The logistic plans of border troop detachments were forwarded to the responsible border district headquarters where they were checked, revised if necessary, and then compiled into an overall border district logistic plan. The District Deputy CO for Rear Services, sometimes referred to as Commander of the Rear (Zamestitel' nachal'nia voysk po tylu ili nachal'nik sluzhby tyla) together with his subordinate section chiefs was responsible for this work within the border district headquarters. Plans for engineering and signal supplies were prepared in the border district headquarters by the Chief of Engineering Section (Nachal'nik inzhenernoy sluzhby) and by the Head of the Third Department, also referred to as Signal Department (Nachal'nik tret'yego otdela ili otdela svyazi).
- c. The overall border district logistic plans were sent to the Chief Directorate Border Troops (GUPV) in Moscow, where they were processed by the responsible departments and then forwarded to the MVD. I do not know which directorate or department of MVD was responsible for logistic matters. However, there was not much done on logistics by MVD. I would assume that in this field MVD actually was limited to the collection of logistic plans prepared by various MVD troop directorates, including border troops, interior troops, OsNaz troops, etc., and that it then forwarded them to the War (now Defense) Ministry (Voyennoye ministerstvo) for the attention of the Deputy Minister for Logistics (Zamestitel' voyennogo ministra po tylu). Until 1949 or 1950 the position of Deputy Minister for Logistics in the War Ministry was held by Gen. Col. KHRULEV. He may be still holding this position.
- d. The Chief Directorate for Logistics (Glavnoye upravleniye snabzheniya [?]) of the War Ministry on receipt of logistic plans from MVD would process them territorially, attaching to individual military districts for logistic support all border troop units stationed on its territory. Since territories of military districts and border districts did not coincide, very often two military districts had to supply one border district or vice versa. In some instances where local conditions made special arrangements necessary (because of the location of certain military district warehouses, availability of community means, etc.) certain border troop units were given extraterritorial logistic support; i.e., a military district would supply some border troop units not stationed on its territory.

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- e. The military district headquarters made a detailed breakdown of the logistic plans received from the War Ministry, assigning tasks of border troop supply to individual military district warehouses located on its territory. In this work the paramount aim was to organize supply service in the simplest way, shortening communication lines as much as possible, and assigning the task of supply to warehouses located in the vicinity of border detachment headquarters; this was because basically the detachment was the unit drawing supplies and distributing them to subordinate komendatury.
3. I have no information on how payment for supplies received from military district warehouses was effected between the GUPV (MVD) and the War Ministry.
  4. The procedure I have described Par. 27 was applicable to the great majority of supplies received by border troop units. As far as I know there were only three exceptions to this basic policy of supply system:
    - a. The supply of automotive vehicles to border troop units was the responsibility of GUPV in Moscow, i.e., Deputy Director GUPV for Rear Services through the ABT Division, which was subordinate to him. I do not know any details on how this supply was organized; however, I believe that requests for vehicles were sent by the GUPV to the MVD, which in turn forwarded them to the ministry responsible for motor vehicle production. The ministry then prepared a breakdown on plants which shipped vehicles directly to requesting units: border districts and border detachments.
    - b. POL supplies were drawn by border troop units from local civilian Oil Distributing Agencies (NefteSbyt). I do not know how payment was effected for POL supplies; locally it was done by receipts which were signed whenever POL products were drawn. In all probability payment was effected centrally from GUPV to the Main Administration of the Oil Distributing Agency in Moscow.
    - c. Fresh vegetables, hay, straw, and the like were acquired through GUPV and then various procurement ministries direct from the closest producers (kolkhozy or sovkhozy). These shipments were usually made by rail or motor vehicles belonging to the producer, and were always accompanied by a bill of sale. The bill of sale was signed by the recipient and forwarded to the responsible detachment headquarters, which effected payment through the local office of the State Bank.
  5. The transportation of supplies drawn by border troop units from military district warehouses was the responsibility of border troop units; normally this was done by border detachments which were provided with qualified personnel and transportation means. Wherever there was a railroad line available, supplies were shipped by rail. If there was not a railroad line available, border detachment headquarters had to dispatch trucks to pick up supplies. Regardless of whether the goods were shipped by rail or by motor vehicles, the responsible supply officers (PFS, OVS, ATS, Eng., Sig., and KECh) from border detachment headquarters, accompanied by several sergeants and a loading crew of soldiers, always went to the warehouse to receive supplies assigned to the detachment and its subordinate units. The crews loaded the supplies on trains or trucks and accompanied the shipment to the detachment warehouses. The transportation of supplies from detachment warehouses to subordinate komendatury was supposed to be done by trucks of the detachment; this, however, was seldom the case, and komendatury normally had to dispatch their own trucks to pick up supplies from the detachment warehouses. The delivery of supplies from

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komendatura headquarters to subordinate zastavy was the responsibility of the komendatura. In exceptional cases when this was impossible, transportation was effected by the zastava itself, which had one horse-drawn wagon and two horses.

6. Various types of supplies to border troop units were delivered during the following periods:

- a. ATS supplies (weapons and ammunition) - normally quarterly, raising stock levels to the prescribed T/E status;
- b. Engineer and Signal supplies - annually, according to the annual plan of engineer construction and development of signal service;
- c. OVS supplies (clothing and train equipment) - annually, normally in April, with the exception of footwear which was drawn twice a year. The basic clothing items issued to border troop units had the following service periods:

(1) Riding boots, leather	8 months
(2) Riding breeches and tunic	12 months
(3) Garrison cap	12 months
(4) Fur cap	3 years
(5) Dress uniform (dark blue, double-breasted coat (mundir) and dark blue breeches)	3 years
(6) Visor cap	3 years
(7) Foot wraps	3 months
(8) Underwear	2½ months
(9) Overcoat	3 years
(10) Belt	3 years
(11) Wool blanket (1)	5 years
Bed sheets (4)	3 years
Pillow cases (2)	3 years
(12) Rubber boots, several pair per zastava	3 years

Items issued only to border troops stationed on the western, northern, and Far Eastern USSR frontiers:

Fur coat, short	5 years
Quilted trousers	3 years
Quilted overcoat, short	3 years
Felt boots	3 years

Items issued only to border troop units stationed on the USSR southern frontier:

Straw hat (sand colored)	12 months
Short-sleeved summer shirt (sand colored)	12 months
Trousers, summer (sand colored)	12 months

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- d. KECh supplies (barracks and office furniture) - according to needs and availability of supplies.
- e. ABT supplies (motor vehicles) - when directed by GUPV.
- f. PFS supplies (food and forage):

- (1) Meat: the supply of border troop units with meat was the responsibility of the local civilian slaughterhouses, or of the kolkhozy or sovkhozy when civilian slaughterhouses were not available. Meat was drawn by the komendatura for its needs and for the needs of subordinate zastavy. A request was always forwarded to the local representative of the Procurement Ministry (UpolMinZag), who in turn advised the local slaughterhouse or kolkhoz to deliver the meat. Whenever the komendatura had sufficient transportation means to insure regular delivery of meat to zastavy, meat was drawn every three days from the slaughterhouse. Normally this meat was transported by the komendatura, and only when the komendatura was unable to do so was it transported by zastava transportation means. Neither komendatura nor zastavy had refrigerators, and meat was usually kept in a primitive, cellar storage. Whenever local and transportation conditions made it impossible to deliver meat to zastavy every three days, deliveries were made weekly; in these cases zastavy prepared corned beef and used it through the week. Canned meat and pickled fish were widely used as substitutes to avoid an excessive use of corned beef. Wherever there were no civilian slaughterhouses, border troop komendatury had organized their own slaughterhouses and received meat on the hoof from adjoining kolkhozy or sovkhozy according to instructions of the local UpolMinZag. In some cases this method of meat supply was used even by zastavy. Canned meat was not used in ordinary circumstances, only in emergency or as dry rations for duty outside of the zastava. The border troop food ration called for four meat ration days, two fish ration days, and one vegetable day (vegetariyanskiy den') weekly. The daily meat ration was about 100 to 125 g.
- (2) Fish: normally only pickled fish was received once a month from the military district warehouses for the weekly two-day fish ration for all personnel. The pickled fish was usually herring, pike, or cod.
- (3) Bread: flour was received once a month from the military warehouses, and bread was prepared by zastavy bakeries. Quite often when civilian bakeries were available, concessions were given to these bakeries to supply border troop units with bread. The border troop bread ration called for 800 g. of bread during the summer months and 900 g. during the winter months.
- (4) Fats and grocery supplies: received once a month from military warehouses.
- (5) Vegetables, hay, and straw (fodder): received once a year from kolkhozy or sovkhozy, normally in the fall. These supplies were usually stored in primitive silos at the zastavy. Cabbage was normally put up as sauerkraut for use during the winter and spring months. The daily ration of vegetables, regardless of the type, was 820 g. In addition to the vegetables received from kolkhozy, every border troop unit maintained its own vegetable garden for the improvement of the soldiers' diet. Oats for horses were received every three months from military warehouses.

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